

Throughout her career, Gloria acted as a friend and mentor to many, including me. When I was elected to the State House in 1992, she was a source of legislative wisdom and personal support to me and my family. Even after her retirement from the Senate, she never hesitated to reach out, particularly to young women, with encouragement and wise counsel.

Even when she received well-deserved honors and awards, such as being inducted into the Colorado Women's Hall of Fame, Gloria always accepted the recognition with grace and the constant urging that we all need to keep pushing to do more. And so, as both Coloradans and elected officials, the four of us recommit ourselves to the noble fight for justice led by Gloria and by so many other courageous leaders who have gone before her.

Our hearts go out to Gloria Tanner's friends and family. We are so proud to call Gloria our friend and mentor, and we will miss her dearly. Though her loss will be deeply felt in Denver and across the state for many years to come, the legacy she has left will forever raise the standard for future generations of leaders.

REMEMBERING PORT CLINTON,
OHIO'S COMPANY C MEMBERS IN
HONOR OF NATIONAL FORMER
POW RECOGNITION DAY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today at the request of members of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Memorial Society regarding National Former POW Recognition Day which took place on April 9th. The Society notes that this year it "commemorates the 80th anniversary of the fall of the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines and the Start of the infamous Bataan Death March." Port Clinton, a small city along Lake Erie in my District, shared 32 of its sons in Company C, only ten of whom returned from the Bataan Death March. I am pleased to include in the RECORD the history of the March written by Mindy Kotler Smith, a member of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Memorial Society:

"Participating in the historic defense of the Philippine Islands were 32 men from Port Clinton, Ohio. They were members of Company C of the 192nd Tank Battalion, an Ohio National Guard unit federalized in late 1940. The 192nd arrived in the Philippines two weeks before Imperial Japan began its invasion of the American territory on December 8, 1941—within hours of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

"On Dec. 22, 1941, at Lingayen Gulf, the 192nd earned the distinction of taking part in the first 'tank-versus-tank battle' of World War II. But it was Company C, on December 31st at Baliuag, that won the first American tank battle of the war. At a time when victories were rare, Company C was celebrated stateside.

"For four months, on Bataan, American and Filipino forces put up the first significant resistance to Japan's lightning advance through Southeast Asia. Sick, starving, lacking ammunition and without hope of resupply, the American commanders fearing a slaughter surrendered their men to the Japanese on April 9, 1942.

"Within hours, those that did not escape to Corregidor—the island fortress in Manila Bay—were forced onto the Bataan Death March up the full length of the Bataan Peninsula. The 65-mile trek to a train station in the tropical heat was marked by unimagined cruelty and murder all while food, water, and medicine were withheld by their capturers. For the next 24 miles, they were packed standing into steaming, fetid boxcars. Those still alive were then walked several more miles to a makeshift POW camp that had only two sources of water for some 60,000 POWs.

"Of the 100 men of Company C, only six died in combat or on the March. However, 58 died as POWs of Japan in the following three and one-half years of captivity and slave labor. Of the 32 men from Port Clinton, only 10 returned home.

"One of the Port Clinton tankers who did not return was 25-year-old Sgt. John Robinette. He survived the Battle of Bataan and the Bataan Death March only to succumb to starvation and disease on November 10, 1942 in a POW camp in the Philippines.

"Please join me in remembering the men and women on Bataan who gave so much against impossible odds and a relentless enemy. My condolences to all those families of Company C whose loved ones did not return. And I humbly thank all those who fought against tyranny in the Pacific during World War II. Never Forgotten."

It has been my privilege throughout the years to meet with survivors of the Bataan Death March who hail from Port Clinton. Most recently, in 2017, residents of Port Clinton turned out en masse to honor John Kovach, Jr. whose remains were returned to his surviving sisters, still deeply moved 75 years later. Though all of the men have since passed on, Bataan Memorial School bears their legacy and yearly honors the men who represented the school's namesake. The lives of the men who did not survive along with those fortunate to have come home, live in our memory, always.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably called back to the district. There is no reason why we should be importing energy from Russia, especially when we could be producing enough for us and our allies around the world. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 125, Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CIVIL WAR
DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON NA-
TIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on the anniversary of the week of the start of the Civil War, I introduce the Civil War Defenses of Washington National Historical Park Act, which would recognize and preserve the Civil War Defenses of Washington located in the

District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland. The Defenses of Washington, including forts, unarmed batteries and rifle trenches, created a ring of protection for the nation's capital during the Civil War. This bill would redesignate the 22 Civil War Defenses of Washington currently under National Park Service jurisdiction as a national historical park, and allow other sites associated with the Defenses of Washington that are owned by the District or a unit of state governments to be affiliated with the national historical park through cooperative agreements. This bill would also require the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the storied history of the Civil War for both the North and the South, including the history of the Defenses of Washington and the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864, being assembled, arrayed and conveyed for the benefit of the public for the knowledge, education and inspiration of this and future generations. In 2018, the House Natural Resources Committee Subcommittee on Federal Lands held a hearing on this bill. Although the Department of the Interior opposed this bill, I feel strongly that the Defenses of Washington need additional recognition and should be redesignated as a national historical park.

The Defenses of Washington were constructed at the beginning of the war, in 1861, as a ring of protection for the nation's capital and for President Abraham Lincoln. By the end of the war, these defenses included 68 forts, 93 unarmed batteries, 807 mounted cannons, 13 miles of rifle trenches and 32 miles of military roads. The major test of the Defenses of Washington came with the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864, when Confederate Lieutenant General Jubal Early, directed by General Robert E. Lee, sought to attack the nation's capital from the north, causing Union forces threatening to attack Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, to be withdrawn. General Early was delayed by Union Major General Lew Wallace at the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864, and was stopped at the northern edge of Washington at the Battle of Fort Stevens on July 11–12, 1864. The Shenandoah Valley Campaign ended when Union Lieutenant General Philip Sheridan defeated General Early at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, on October 19, 1864.

Nearly all the individual forts in the Defenses of Washington—on both sides of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers—were involved in stopping General Early's attack, and the Battle of Fort Stevens was the second and last attempt by the Confederate Army to attack Washington.

Taken together, these battles were pivotal to the outcome of the war and the freedom and democracy that the war represented for this country. It is therefore fitting that we recognize the Defenses of Washington by redesignating them as a national historical park.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CELEBRATING THE EAST CHICAGO
GOOD FELLOWS CLUB 100TH AN-
NIVERSARY

HON. FRANK J. MRVAN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure and admiration that I take this